ASK YOUR DOCTOR to put *"The Case Against Socialized Medicine"*—the new HUMAN EVENTS Special Supplement—in his reception room and mail a copy to each of his patients. This is YOUR fight too. You should also distribute copies. Single copies 25 cents; 5 copies for $1; 1,000 copies for $70. (See page 273.)

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 15 April 14, 1962 Section 1 — News

GENEVA: *Our "US-can't-win" negotiator* ....(257)

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Scandal of 'The Liberal Papers': The scandal of *The Liberal Papers* has reached a new phase with a fresh revelation by the Republican National Committee. These *Papers,* now referred to as the Democratic left wing's "bible of appeasement and surrender," no longer appear as a mere platform of academic discussion—however shocking their words. They now stand revealed as a primer for actual policy-making within the US diplomatic set-up. (See "The Liberal Papers," HUMAN EVENTS, March 31.)

The GOP Committee's publication, *Battle Line,* discloses that one of the consultants for *The Liberal Papers,* Marcus Raskin, has turned up at Geneva as an advisor to the US disarmament delegation in its talks with Soviet Russia. Two weeks ago, GOP National Chairman William E. Miller sharply criticized the appointment of Raskin to the National Security Council, our key defense planning agency. Now the man has been sent to the front lines of the diplomatic battle in Geneva.

One of the major US proposals at Geneva is a plan to eliminate the world's national armies within nine years and replace them with a United Nations force. Although Raskin's name has not been publicly linked with the plan, it would appear to be his brainchild.

In 1961 Raskin co-authored with Arthur Waskow, one of the contributors to *The Liberal Papers,* a 172-page book entitled *Deterrence and Reality.* This book stated: "Until recently in our national history, Americans believed that when wars were thrust upon us, the United States could win them." Also, "Patrick Henry's willingness to purchase liberty with his life no longer applies in an H-bomb age." The authors said that Communist aggression should not have been met with armed force in Korea, Lebanon or Greece.

Raskin, now negotiating for us at Geneva, went on to set forth his plan for a world force to police disarmament: "The force should be drawn from a world-wide population, and its units would be mixed rather than national." The commanders of the UN army—an army which now has the official blessing of the United States government—would be from the "neutral" nations and would be trained in the "international school of civil service."

With this as background, *The Liberal Papers* looms larger than merely a group of liberal congressmen and authors airing their views. One member of this group—who believes the United States cannot win a war and that Patrick Henry is outdated—is in a strategic official position, influencing US policy.

UN Under Fire: The United Nations is in trouble with the American voters. That is the meaning of the fiery forensics of the debates and the parliamentary backing and filling on the issue of the purchase of UN bonds. Protesting letters, swelling the mail to Congress, daily conveyed a growing public doubt, not only about bond purchase, but also about the institution of the UN itself.

JFK and his White House advisers got the message and, in their zeal to save both bonds and the UN, put pressure on the Senate to endorse purchase overwhelmingly so as to affect opinion in the House of Representatives—which must act on the issue next.

Hence the White House desire for limitation of debate in the Senate last week. Observers say that the final vote in favor of purchase of the bonds would have been less if the Senate leaders had not clamped a limitation on debate on the measure.

For the more that chamber discussed the bonds, the more the public was aroused and—so the White House feared—the more the waiting House of Representatives would be swayed. Even an Administration wheelhorse like Senator Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.) was so much affected that he said: "The best hope for peace with justice does not lie in the UN." Senate Democratic leader Mansfield went along part way with Jackson. And a number of Southern Democrats—including the powerful Richard Russell of Georgia—usually faithful to any pro-UN measures, voted against the purchase.

Also in the Senate, John Tower (R.-Tex.) made an indelible impression with his words: "Let us appraise our United Nations policy. We must not

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allow it to dictate our foreign policy." And internationalist Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) gave no comfort to the Administration when he insisted that Russia wants to keep the UN as a "launching pad" for its propaganda.

Throughout the country political action groups are directing their protests against the bonds and the UN to members of the House of Representatives, the next field of battle on this issue.

General Walker Testifies: Former Major General Edwin A. Walker last week told the Senate subcommittee investigating military muzzling and troop information programs that the United States was following a "no-win" policy in the Cold War and that present efforts to inform military personnel about the Communist menace are "feudal."

Walker told the Senators that we apparently hadn't learned our lesson from the wholesale prisoner collaboration during the Korean War, because no effective program of psychological warfare has been adopted by the armed forces since then. The Korean and World War II battlefield commander called psychological warfare programs "too important—too necessary for our times" to be neglected.

In addition, Walker charged Pentagon pressure has been such, since his case became news, that individual commanders and their staffs are "bending over backwards" in avoiding anti-Communist troop programs.

He said that his "pro-blue" program for the 24th Division in Germany, which was commended by subcommittee Chairman John Stennis (D.-Miss.) was an attempt to fill the void left by a lack of proper troop information regarding the Communist threat.

Replying to charges that he attempted to influence the votes of his troops just prior to the 1960 elections, Walker stated that he had advocated no single candidate. He stated that he had made the *ACA-Index* available to them as "useful material to help them make their own decisions." Walker said his object was not to dictate the political choices of his men, but to "encourage the troops to think for themselves."

Walker read to the committee a letter thanking him for his "extremely thoughtful" gift of an *ACA-Index*, which the recipient found "extremely useful." The letter was written by the then Army Chief of Staff, Lyman L. Lemnitzer (now Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), fifteen days before Walker urged his command to refer to the *Index*.

Favoring Leftists: The Administration made strikingly clear last week that it favors the left-wing Latin American nations over the conservative and anti-Communist countries south of the border.

This was evidenced in the royal carpet treatment given to the left-wing President of Brazil, Joao Goulart, whose delegation at Punta del Este refused to side with the United States against Castro and whose brother-in-law in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul has confiscated a number of American firms.

But while the US was entertaining Goulart, Latin American expert Edward Tomlinson reported how Washington has recently discouraged a visit from President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes of Guatemala, a vigorous anti-Communist. Although Ydigoras wanted to visit Washington in the next few weeks, Tomlinson said the Administration felt such a visit would offend Latin American liberals who disapprove of him.

Tomlinson points out, however, that Guatemala's President is no strong-arm dictator and was duly elected by the people of Guatemala. The heaviest opposition to Ydigoras, reports Tomlinson, is from the "leftists and Reds" who have "opposed him because he has been the most consistently outspoken anti-Communist and anti-Castroite in the Caribbean."

Supreme Court Justice: Amid the rave reviews for Byron "Whizzer" White's selection to the Supreme Court last week, a strong core of dissent was registered. The New York *Times* editorialized that White has achieved no "scholarly legal distinction that would justify hailing his appointment . . . Indeed, his most noted public role to date has been as chairman of the Citizens for Kennedy" committee during the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Nationally-syndicated columnist David Lawrence attacked the appointment on the grounds that White (unlike four of Ike's Supreme Court appointments) has no bench experience. Lawrence, furthermore, criticized White's role as Deputy Attorney General. After sifting recommendations for 100 new federal judges, says Lawrence, White found just two qualified Republicans. And these were recommended only after public furor and sharp attacks from the American Bar Association on Kennedy's judgeship appointments.

White, moreover, is said to be considerably to the left of Whittaker, whom he replaces and who was part of the High Court's five-to-four majority.

Propaganda Front: The Republican Congressional Committee's *Newsletter* last week ripped apart the Administration's gimmick designed to convince the public that the medical profession supports the President's medical care for the aged plan. The ploy by the White House, headlined by the liberal press, was a visit to the President by 25 physicians who said they were for his health bill—now before the House Ways and Means Committee. The White House emphasized that three-quarters of the physicians belonged to the American Medical Association.

"The image created," said the *Newsletter*, "was one of 25 kindly, altruistic, old general practitioners whose only interest was in their fellow man, trooping to the Executive Mansion for the cause of Justice."

The *Newsletter*, however, discovered that among these "distinguished members of the medical pro-

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fession"—as President Kennedy referred to them—were many former Democratic propagandists. One was chairman of the platform committee on health legislation at the past Democratic National Convention; seven of them had testified on behalf of other pressure groups; one organized a "Committee of Physicians" for Kennedy during the 1960 Presidential campaign; three are employed by international unions which support the plan; two are employes of Mayor Wagner, and one is the director of a hospital supported entirely by federal funds.

And the clincher: Of all those contacted, said the *Newsletter*, "none could be found who are in private medical practice."

Federal Aid to Education: The Ford Foundation's Educational Facilities Laboratories has recently issued a study of 60 Midwestern colleges which debunks the theory of the federal propagandists that the colleges need government aid to build new classrooms. A bill (H.R. 8900) to provide for such classroom aid is now before the House Rules Committee.

The Ford Foundation survey, as reported by the New York *Times* last week, shows that the "typical institution could increase its enrollment by 50 per cent without putting up a single new classroom or laboratory if it used its space more economically."

The study indicates that the average classroom in these institutions is now being used only 17.6 hours a week and the average laboratory only 10.8 hours a week.

Representative John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) has suggested that in view of the Foundation's findings "further study by congressional committees of the need to finance college classroom construction through federal loans or grants" might be wise. (A copy of the Foundation study is available from the Educational Facilities Laboratories, The Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.)

JFK's Power Politics: Outraged Republicans are charging that the Kennedy Administration is turning the civil service into a power lobby for the Democrats.

The wrath of the GOP has been triggered by Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) whose recent investigation uncovered this fact: 2,122,069 federal employes under civil service regulations have become an arm of the Democratic Party as a result of a ruling last February 17 by Civil Service Chairman John W. Macy, Jr. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy declared the ruling legal two weeks ago. (See story by Holmes Alexander, HUMAN EVENTS, March 24.)

Macy's ruling states that, despite federal laws against politicking by those under civil service, employes should explain the position of the Administration before public groups. Attorney General Kennedy has not only ruled that this is legal, he has said that "it would constitute a serious impropriety . . . a distinct breach of duty" for civil service people to oppose the Administration's policies in any form.

Chairman Macy, charges Williams, admits there is no precedent for the ruling. Senators Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) and John S. Cooper (R.-Ky.) have scored the Administration. So has a member of the President's own party, Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia.

The Administration, however, like Old Man River, continues to roll along in this unparalleled course of politicking. Senator Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.) told fellow Senators that the Director of the Census Bureau, Richard M. Scammon, has been conducting private polls for the President on the upcoming November elections.

Tax Bill: The House-passed tax bill (which pleased nobody) went to the Senate last week and received a scorching attack from Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), head of the Senate Finance Committee (which studies tax legislation).

Byrd especially assailed the seven per cent investment-in-plant feature which the Administration touts as a great spur to plant renewal and expansion but which business scorns as nothing of the sort.

Prospects of a swelling opposition to the House's baby seem likely to grow, especially as it becomes known that the anti-business crowd in the Treasury Department is readying more oppressive fiscal measures which the bureaucrats hope the Senate will add to the bill. These are:

(1) Tougher crackdowns in the foreign area.

(2) Repeal of the four per cent dividend credit and wiping out the $50 dividend exclusion.

(3) Raising capital gains taxes; more stringent rules on stock options and personal deductions; and a regulation requiring earlier tax payments by corporations.

Farm Program: A grass-roots survey taken in 14 states by pollster Samuel Lubell reveals the farmer is solidly opposed to the New Frontier farm program fashioned by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and the left-wing National Farmers Union.

The typical view of the farmer, said Lubell, is that the Administration's proposal to hike price supports and tighten production and marketing controls will increase, rather than decrease, the cost of farm subsidies.

The compulsory aspects of the program were labeled as "Bolshevism" by one defiant Illinois corn grower, said Lubell.

Reverend Darrel D. Malcom, Washington Christian Church, Washington, Illinois: "I get lots of periodicals in my mail. HUMAN EVENTS is the one that always gets read completely when some must be skimmed or forgotten. I recommend it freely to my friends who are looking for a place to get the latest information from the conservative position."

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If Congress goes ahead with the referendum votes—a procedure which will give farmers the Hobson's choice of voting for strict controls or doing without any price supports, thus plummeting them into bankruptcy—it will "touch off a bitter political struggle thru the midwest," says Lubell.

Economy: With the Administration admitting that we are (despite earlier contrary predictions) heading into another big budget deficit, the two major trade associations have come out with demands for drastic cuts in spending.

The United States Chamber of Commerce adopted recommendations for $5.2 billion in cuts. The National Association of Manufacturers asked for lopping off a total of $5.6 billion—$1.4 billion in defense and $4.2 billion in non-defense items.

Despite polls showing that public reaction against heavy spending by the federal government outranks all other issues in the public mind, reporters on Capitol Hill say that letters from constituents to their members of Congress demanding cuts in spending are not too numerous. Obviously, constituents have been laggard in heeding the "write-your-congressman" slogan.

Constituents should write to their congressman demanding budget cuts even if he is very economy-minded. Conservative members want backing and encouragement for their stands from the folks at home.

Opinion Poll: "Don't believe everything you read in the Gallup poll," Capitol Hill hands are beginning to chorus in increasing numbers. The main reason is that extensive grass-roots soundings by GOP members of Congress are coming up with answers far different from those compiled by the Gallup organization.

The Republican Congressional Committee has published the findings of 30 GOP congressmen who have been traveling around the country in an effort to sound out opinion. They found that the issue with which the American electorate is most concerned is the New Frontier's big-spending policies. The committee indicated that this issue would be hit hard during the fall campaign.

On the question of the President's personal popularity, which the professional poll has found so high, the 30 congressmen were asked whether their soundings bore out the poll findings. Nineteen said no, four yes, and seven had no opinion. And on the question of UN bonds, two GOP congressmen conducted polls in their districts which showed that their constituents were far less anxious that the government purchase them than the Gallup poll indicates.

Representative Samuel L. Devine of Ohio received 6,318 answers to the question. Only 10.8 per cent favored purchase of the bonds, with 81.6 per cent opposed. Representative Paul Findley of Illinois had the following results: Yes, 2,813. No, 5,281. One wonders where Gallup's pollsters have been galluping lately.

Capehart's Warning: Senator Homer Capehart (R.-Ind.) recently warned that President Kennedy's proposal for collaboration with Russia in space "could well be another in the long list of foreign policy mistakes made by the United States leadership in the last 30 years."

Capehart, wondering whether we had learned nothing from our dealings with the Russians at Yalta and Teheran, continued: "Are we now going to add our latest technology in the scientific knowledge of missiles, rockets and other space developments to the information we gave to the Russians when we handed them the whole package of German technical and engineering accomplishments at the end of World War II?"

The Indianan pointed out that, since 1959, American taxpayers have willingly poured $3.5 billion into our space program and Congress is now being asked to appropriate $3.7 billion for 1963. Capehart stated that the taxpayer "is glad to foot the bill in the interest of the United States, but I doubt his enthusiasm for sharing the results with the very government threatening to destroy us . . ."

Capitol Camera: George C. S. Benson, president of Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, has indicated he will run in the Democratic Senatorial primary against incumbent J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Close friends of Benson, a long-time supporter of conservative causes, say he will probably run if he can get friends to support his candidacy through letters and wires.

• *Two party leaders in the field of taxes—Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee Wilbur D. Mills (D.-Ark.) and Representative John Byrnes (R.-Wisc.)—will receive awards from the American Good Government Society at that organization's annual banquet on April 29 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. For tickets, address J. Harvie Williams, Secretary, 810 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.*

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

Guizot, the French historian, once asked James Russell Lowell, "How long do you think that the American republic will endure?" Lowell replied, "So long as the ideas of its founding fathers continue to be dominant."

—Evangelist Billy Graham

Vol. XIX, No. 15—Section II

April 14, 1962

Coddling of Reds, Fascists Topples Frondizi

By VICTOR RIESEL

IT MAY BE GAUCHE to report bluntly on the sensitive land of the Gauchos. But there would have been no upheaval down Argentine way if Dr. Frondizi had not been coddling the Communist-Peronist combine. He wanted votes. In exchange, some of his group promised to make it possible for the traditional Communist-Fascist coalition to eventually take over the entire labor movement there. It can't be repeated too often that those who control labor movements can make or break a land's freedom.

This the Russians understand, even if we don't. Their agents will work with any force—be it the underworld in the US or Berlin, or the Hitlerian, anti-church Peronistas in the Argentine—to infiltrate and control unions.

Thus, though it is not known in this country, the Communists joined the Peronistas so successfully that the Soviets were able to influence the General Confederation of Labor there—which can pull two million workers out on strike.

Out of this combine the Soviet agents have been able to build their Argentine movement (PCA) into the largest Communist party in the Western Hemisphere. This takes money and manpower. They have it. We send prayers and good wishes to our labor friends. The Soviets dispatch agents and gold. Sometimes this is done through their global labor apparatus, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Its high command met in Moscow last December 5. We paid as much attention to it as we did to a gathering of butterfly wing pinner-uppers. But the WFTU ordered its people to work with such forces as the Fascist Peronistas where they could, and to launch riots whenever possible.

In the Argentine, the Soviet global labor "rep" is Reuben Iscaro, a construction union leader. He's not the boss. He's the pipeline—a conduit from the Moscow-Prague labor headquarters to the Argentine Communist party of some 70,000 to 80,000 members.

At last count, the Argentine Communists had 200 headquarters and scores of fronts. The newest of these is the Committee for Solidarity with the Cuban Revolution.

The Communist party could have more leadership strength inside Argentine labor. But it would rather have the Peronistas—a hulking mass-run interference for it.

Back in 1959, the Communist and Peronista labor chiefs got together, had a real anti-US "Yankee Imperialist" ball and signed a pact. They would now work together. And they have. Even on Cuba. When, for example, the former Minister of Interior under Peron, a chap by name of Angelo Borlenghi, needed a refuge, he found it in Havana. He's there now, though he once controlled some mighty brutish secret police under the Peron dictatorship.

Futhermore, the Communists know the value of mass "job action." The Peronistas are stronger than they are. So why buck them if you can join them? So they all coalesced behind a tough textile workers' union chief, Andres Framini. He's a red-hot militant. He's a Peronist. He leads the Peron-Communist labor coalition. He is still free, though he has violated all the technical decrees against Peronistas. Of course he hates the US. We hated Peron. The Commies loathe us. So—the united front. Obviously it became powerful. And Frondizi did little to help the anti-Communist unions beat back this totalitarian force.

Frondizi could have bolstered the anti-Communist section of the textile workers, as well as the anti-Soviet railroad, commercial, municipal, hotel and restaurant and tobacco workers' unions.

But Frondizi was never certain that the anti-Communists would deliver their votes as he wanted them cast. So the government quietly passed the word to the civil functionaries in charge of labor matters to help the Peronist unions. The Fascist-Communist combine got most of the breaks.

Came the election, they ran Framini, the Peronista, for governor of Buenos Aires Province where the Communists' and Peronistas' strength is concentrated.

The rest is history. This is written in the hope it won't repeat itself. For this is what happens when principles are bartered for votes. The combine soon wins. The right to express one's principles or to cast one's ballot soon is lost.

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The Telegenic Kennedys

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, according to *Variety*, a journal which is just about as authoritative as you can get on show business, is "the undisputed 'top *femme*' among all the new personalities to embrace [television] —either commerical or sustaining." The First Lady won one of the season's highest Nielsen ratings for the White House tour which was carried over the NBC and CBS networks.

Indeed, the Nielsen company on March 13 estimated that more Americans have seen the White House through that program than have visited the Executive Mansion in its 162-year history. The company's survey indicated that the taped tour on three networks—ABC carried it on the following Sunday—went into 28.3 million homes and was viewed by a total of 56 million people.

There's even a possibility that still another of the telegenic Kennedys will get into the act, according to *Variety*. "Within the industry," the weekly reports, "there have been some kidding-on-the-square overtures aimed at giving daughter Caroline some TV exposure, particularly since she emerged as the 'hidden' heroine of Colonel Glenn's monkey gag that wowed the joint houses of Congress. They're not banking too heavily on it, but knowing the 'climate' and the White House receptivity toward TV's performance today, they're not writing it off, either."

(Editorial Research Reports)

School Boards Oppose Federal Aid

The New York State School Boards Association has voted against Federal school aid. The vote was an overwhelming majority of 431 to 80 or more than 5 to 1.

Although all member school boards of the Association did not vote on the question, the 431 who recorded their opposition also constituted a clear majority of the 811 school-district boards that are members of the association.

Hugh Davis of Yorktown Heights, president of the state-wide association of school boards, pointed out:

"This is a crucial action on the part of New York state school boards. Their position may well have an important effect on the action of delegates to the National School Boards Association convention when they meet in St. Louis in April."

Try Making Yourself 'Heard'

By Congressman Paul Findley (R.-Ill.)

Today your voice can be heard in the affairs of your home community, and you can participate directly in many ways in the development of community policies and standards.

As decision-making is moved to Washington, your voice isn't apt to come through as "loud and clear" as it does at city hall.

To test this, you might try a home-town campaign to change the "window" hours at the local post office. Even "window" hours are controlled by Washington, and you'll find that influencing the bureaucratic juggernaut from a distance isn't easy. In fact, it isn't easy from the House of Representatives.

HUMAN EVENTS is reproducing on the next page a letter Presidential contender John F. Kennedy wrote to an official of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council during the 1960 campaign. Below are comments regarding Administration spending by Congressman Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the important House Republican Policy Committee.

Read the two items and ask yourself: Who was right—Nixon or Kennedy?

* * *

Up, Up, Up and Up

By Congressman John W. Byrnes (R.-Wis.)

The Kennedy Administration's fiscal confusion dates back to the campaign. The Republican Presidential candidate pointed out often that the promises of President Kennedy would require an additional $13.2 billion annually in spending.

President Kennedy's reply was typical: "Well, of course, it is untrue. The figure was used that he had personally calculated the Democratic platform and it ranged between $12.3 and $15 billion, or some such figure. There is no basis for that." *

The figures now show:

Fiscal year 1961 spending (Eisenhower budget) . . . . $79.0 billion

Fiscal year 1963 spending (Kennedy proposals) . . . . $92.5 billion

Increase in annual spending under Kennedy . . . . $13.5 billion

One of the major efforts of the Kennedy Administration has been to minimize the cost of the multitudinous spending proposals which issue forth from it. A principal technique has been to grossly underestimate total spending. Thus, the President's first budget message said his 1962 budget would be balanced. His next message said it would be *only* $3.7 billion in the red. His latest estimate is that it will be $7.0 billion in the hole. Many observers believe the deficit will actually be between $8 and $10 billion.

The technique for fiscal 1963 is following the same pattern. The President early promised a balanced budget. His January budget message said that receipts would be $93 billion and expenditures $92.5 billion, for a $500 million surplus. It appears, however, that he has greatly overestimated receipts and, in view of his request for $99.3 billion in spending authority, that he has underestimated expenditures. This budget, too, will be badly unbalanced.

The most freely-given explanation for the mounting deficits has been that the Berlin crisis is responsible. Yet, of the total of $15.5 billion in new spending authority requested since the original 1962 budget, only $6.3 billion has been for new national security spending; $8.6 billion has been for other purposes. Of the $8.2 billion in increased spending over the original 1962 budget, $2.2 billion is new defense spending; the remaining $6 billion in new spending is for other purposes. The failure of this Administration, as I pointed out repeatedly last year, is that it persists in increasing spending across the board, in the face of the need for heavy defense expenditures.

*Remark made by JFK at Syracuse, New York, on September 29, 1960, in response to a question from the audience.

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JFK and Spending

His Record — *His Promises*

U. S. SENATOR...

JOHN F. KENNEDY
FOR PRESIDENT
★ ★ ★ ★

HEADQUARTERS • 261 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. • NAtional 8-8206

October 5, 1960

Mr. Steve Stahl, Chairman
National Taxpayers Conference
Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council
207 Commerce Exchange Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Stahl:

The answers to the questions that you ask regarding the cost of programs in the Democratic Platform must necessarily be based on many unknown factors. The platform is largely in terms of goals and not in terms of specific legislation to implement those goals. However, I asked the Research Division of the Democratic National Committee to arrive at some basis of cost so that I could determine whether the analysis made by Mr. Nixon was accurate. Our investigation shows that the Nixon analysis was completely inaccurate.

Some of our programs, such as the farm program, would save substantial amounts of money. In addition, a reversal of the high interest rate policies would save substantially on the interest costs which the government must pay on the national debt. Still other programs, like the program of medical assistance to our older citizens, would be completely self-financing, although the Republican program in this same field would call for very substantial appropriations.

The first fiscal year for which any Democratic program could be effective would be fiscal year 1962-1963. Our estimates would indicate that our expenditures that year would be between $2.8 and $3.2 billion more than the current budget for fiscal year 1961. Again, let me say that I would hesitate to plan a budget for a fiscal year in the future before I could know of the national needs at that time.

You also ask the question whether additional costs would be met by increasing taxes or by "charging the bill to our children." I have always taken the position that the federal budget must be balanced except under conditions of national emergency or prolonged recession. I would doubt that it would be necessary, however, to raise taxes to pay for the budget I have described. Normal economic growth would provide sufficient funds. I appreciate your courtesy in writing me again.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

JFK:lb

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Kennedy's Tariff Record

James MacGregor Burns, a professor at Williams College and an admirer of JFK, wrote in his book, *John Kennedy, A Political Profile*, that when Kennedy was in Congress, his "general position" was for liberalized trade policies but "when it came to specific tariff problems, few senators surpassed him in his zeal for guarding local interests."

Examination of Kennedy's record in Congress reveals, among other things:

In 1949, when a Massachusetts Representative, JFK actually voted against extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, an action Burns called "an attack on one of the programs most sacred to the Democratic party." (Kennedy reversed himself that year and voted for final passage of the law only after the attempt to kill the act had failed.)

In 1955, by then a member of the US Senate, JFK voted to extend the Trade Agreements Act but he was against amendments that would have eliminated protectionist and escape clauses.

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More Bad News for Taxpayers

"The fiscal irresponsibility of the present Administration, if continued for a few more years, could well bring about the end of our government and our way of life." This is the conclusion of Congressman Richard L. Roudebush of Indiana's 6th District in the 13th of the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS *Congressional Interview*. "The House-passed tax bill will, in many of its parts, cost more to execute than it will produce in revenue, and is, largely, just more bad news for the taxpayers." Mr. Roudebush calls for a curb on Federal spending, a reduction of the Federal payroll and a balanced budget, "while we have a chance."

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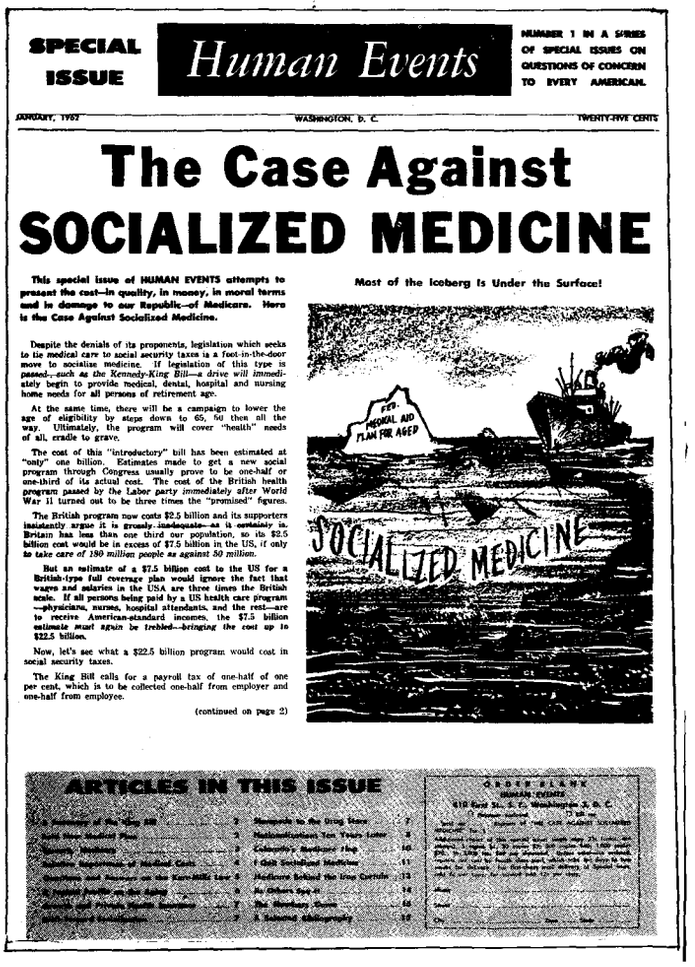

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Human Events

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JANUARY, 1962 — WASHINGTON, D. C. — TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

The Case Against SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

This special issue of HUMAN EVENTS attempts to present the cost—in quality, in money, in moral terms and in damage to our Republic—of Medicare. Here is the Case Against Socialized Medicine.

Despite the denials of its proponents, legislation which seeks to tie medical care to social security taxes is a foot-in-the-door move to socialize medicine. If legislation of this type is passed—such as the Kennedy-King Bill—a drive will immediately begin to provide medical, dental, hospital and nursing home needs for all persons of retirement age.

At the same time, there will be a campaign to lower the age of eligibility by steps down to 65, 50 then all the way. Ultimately, the program will cover "health" needs of all, cradle to grave.

The cost of this "introductory" bill has been estimated at "only" one billion. Estimates made to get a new social program through Congress usually prove to be one-half or one-third of its actual cost. The cost of the British health program passed by the Labor party immediately after World War II turned out to be three times the "promised" figures.

The British program now costs $2.5 billion and its supporters insistently argue it is grossly inadequate—as it certainly is. Britain has less than one third our population, so its $2.5 billion cost would be in excess of $7.5 billion in the US, if only to take care of 180 million people as against 50 million.

But an estimate of a $7.5 billion cost to the US for a British-type full coverage plan would ignore the fact that wages and salaries in the USA are three times the British scale. If all persons being paid by a US health care program —physicians, nurses, hospital attendants, and the rest—are to receive American-standard incomes, the $7.5 billion estimate must again be trebled—bringing the cost up to $22.5 billion.

Now, let's see what a $22.5 billion program would cost in social security taxes.

The King Bill calls for a payroll tax of one-half of one per cent, which is to be collected one-half from employer and one-half from employee.

(continued on page 2)

Most of the Iceberg Is Under the Surface!

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Oklahoma Leads the Way

PTA Revolt Against Federal Aid

By STEVE STAHL

While the Oklahoma revolt cannot be given credit for starting a chain reaction, a blow-by-blow account of the Sooner story may encourage other state and local units, as well as individual members, to join in the campaign to defeat the Federal aid legislation now pending in Congress and to keep control of the nation's schools at home where it belongs.

A LONG AND COZY ROMANCE between the Congress of Parents and Teachers and the National Education Association is beginning to disintegrate. While the two national organizations are still continuing to live in wedded bliss, individual members, many local and some state units are no longer willing to serve merely as handmaidens for the parent organizations.

Evidence of this revolt has continued to build up ever since Oklahoma parents said "No" to Federal school aid at the State Congress of Parents and Teachers convention in Enid on October 19-20, 1961. (See HUMAN EVENTS, November 24, 1961.)

Letters from individual Parent-Teacher Association members, supported by newspaper clippings covering P-TA conventions, indicate that this grass-roots rebellion is spreading and growing. And, it may well develop into a real brawl at the national convention in Portland, Oregon, on May 20-23 of this year.

However, it would be naive to predict a divorce between the national organizations since the P-TA "boards of managers," tightly-knit policy groups dominated by state education associations, control the selection of delegates to national conventions in most states.

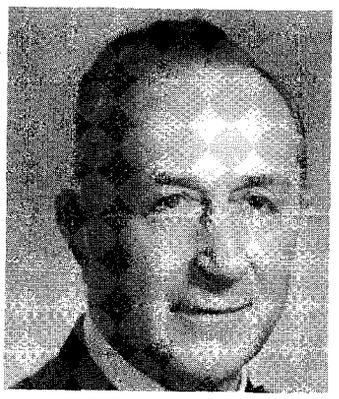
It is this high-handed manner of "democratic" management from the top which has sparked the rebellion and caused many dedicated parents to begin studying state and national bylaws and directing some rather embarrassing questions to the national P-TA office.

The following are some excellent examples of this ruthless control in operation:

• On the Kansas front, a delegate to the state P-TA convention of last fall reports: "The chairman, without previous notice, called for a vote on the resolution for Federal aid when two-thirds of the delegates were out for lunch, and the measure was passed by voice vote over the courageous protest of one local P-TA president. Kansas thus became one of the 30 states needed to bind the nation's 12 million members."

• Another delegate to the Kansas convention recommended dissolving the national P-TA and described the organization's legislative program for 1961-62 as "red-raw liberalism all the way—a blueprint for socialism's regimentation."

• In Montana, the home of Democratic Senator Lee Metcalf, an ardent advocate of Federal aid, it took two years for members to find out that their state P-TA was on record with the National Congress as favoring Federal aid to education without the knowledge or consent of its members.



STEVE STAHL, the author, is Executive Vice President of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, a position he has held for the past 16 years. He has been affiliated with the citizen-taxpayer movement for 25 years and served as chairman of the National Taxpayers Conference for 12 years. He is a former newspaperman and was the recipient of a George Washington Honor Medal Award.

When proof of this fact was presented on the convention floor, delegates voted ten to one against Federal aid. Much credit for this action undoubtedly belongs to Dr. Gordon L. Doering, a member of the Montana State Board of Education, who has effectively debated the question all over the state. (Correspondence between Dr. Doering and Senator Metcalf was published in the June 16, 1961, issue of HUMAN EVENTS.)

• Another excellent example of rigging by P-TA top brass, under the influence if not direct control of the National Education Association, occurred last November in Colorado. The state P-TA scheduled a "Legislative Institute" in Denver. Members from all over the state were invited and urged to attend.

The main event on the institute program, which was well-publicized by Colorado papers, was billed as a pro-and-con discussion of the Federal aid to education question. Members interested in hearing both sides of the controversy attended from all over the state. They heard only two speakers, and both were staunch advocates of Federal aid.

Most of those present were disappointed; many were downright resentful. District Judge Hilbert Schauer of Fort Morgan, who drove 160 miles to attend the meeting, voiced the sentiments of many Colorado parents in a statement to the press in which he said:

"The Legislative Institute, sponsored by the state P-TA and billed as a debate on Federal aid, was an insult to the intelligence of those present . . . . Americans have the right to full debate of any subject no matter what the P-TA says."

• Although the Texas P-TA has been on record as opposed to Federal aid for several years, a recent action by the Fort Worth P-TA Council is significant. This Texas group, composed of representatives from 123 local units with a total membership of approximately 50,000 men and women, adopted a resolution opposing Federal aid and special agencies of the UN which are approved in the National Congress' legislative program.

• From Hobbs, New Mexico, comes the report that the P-TA of Houston Junior High has severed connections with both state and national P-TA organizations. Undoubtedly there are many other similiar instances over the nation which have not reached this writer's attention.

THE OKLAHOMA STORY actually began last August when the Oklahoma City P-TA Council notified local units that the question of Federal aid would be voted on at the Enid convention. "Therefore," said the August bulletin, "it is important that your unit sends *instructed* delegates to the convention showing whether or not they approve such legislation."

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Following receipt of this bulletin, Mrs. Don W. Boulton, a soft-spoken, red-haired, conservative P-TA mother, wrote a letter to the forum page editor of the Oklahoma City *Times*. Mrs. Boulton's letter read, in part, as follows:

"This is an appeal to all P-TA members who are opposed to Federal aid.

"This past year the national P-TA has vigorously supported Federal aid to education. It has brought a great deal of pressure to bear on members of Congress to vote for this legislation, *in the name of all P-TA members.*

MRS. DON W. BOULTON, Oklahoma City mother and active P-TA member, believes the "pen is mightier than the sword." Publication of her letter opposing Federal aid to education by the Oklahoma City *Times* alerted P-TA members in every section of the state prior to the Enid convention.

"I do not believe the majority of the members wants to support such legislation. The national P-TA has been able to get this legislation approved by state P-TA congresses simply because those of us who oppose it have not been instructed how to withhold state approval.

"If you want the national P-TA to oppose Federal aid it is up to you to see that delegates favoring such action are sent to the state convention. It is time for those of us who believe in local control of our schools to speak up . . . . "

This bombshell, coupled with the fact that 18 of Oklahoma City's 98 "locals" had voted on the question with only one in favor of Federal aid, caused such consternation in the professional promoters' camp that a second bulletin was rushed to local unit presidents stating:

"The voting delegates to the state convention do not have to be instructed on how to vote. *They will be instructed at the convention for a better understanding of their vote.*" (Emphasis supplied.)

This switch, together with the announcement that Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, roving representative of the NEA and former US Commissioner of Education, would be the principal speaker prior to consideration of the national legislative program, sparked another wave of protest.

However, all requests that the program include a speaker opposed to Federal aid were rejected by Dr. W. R. Fulton, state P-TA president and professor of education at Oklahoma University.

THE CONVENTION was described by four Edmond mothers "as rigged as a Russian election." The best available report on the entire convention was prepared by Mrs. Jack Short, a mother and former teacher, who was an official delegate from Duncan. Mrs. Short writes:

"The day began ominously. Mrs. Roger Rensvold and I arrived sometime between 9:30 and 10 A. M. After registering at the desk we attempted to enter the auditorium only to be told that we couldn't go in until the current item on the agenda was completed. So we waited out in the lobby along with about a hundred others. There was no chair so we were forced to stand on the concrete.

"This was the first closed convention I had ever attended. . . . It disturbed me to think that all of us left outside might be missing an opportunity to vote upon some important issue. We were not sent information about the order of the program in advance, and consequently had no idea what was on the agenda.

"After we finally got in, our state legislative program was discussed and voted upon. The delegates inserted an amendment to the following proposition: Section IIA, 'We believe in a program of education, adequately financed, which will offer the best educational opportunities to all children and youth.'

"The amendment changed the statement to read: 'We believe in a program of education, adequately financed at the state and local level, which will offer the best educational opportunities to all children and youth.'

"It was evident from the insertion of these words that those voting were for state and local financing, rather than Federal financing.

"The following morning Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, representative of the National Education Association and former Commissioner of Education of the United States government, gave a speech entitled 'Our Schools —What of Tomorrow?'

"To the uninitiated parents or newspaper reporters who have not made a thorough study of Federal aid to education, what Dr. Derthick said would appear, on the surface, merely a plea for better schools due to changes in technology in this Supersonic Age. And anyone finding fault with what he said would be branded as unprogressive.

"However, before he was finished, it was apparent to those who have made a study of Federal aid to education, that he was merely making a sales pitch for people to fall right into line with plans mapped out by members of the National Education Association and US Office of Education.

"This was further evidenced by the legislative program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers which members of the Oklahoma congress were asked to adopt.

"Unfortunately, this legislative program was not given out in advance to delegates before they came to the convention, and its phraseology was of such cunning, and so ambiguous, that only another career educator could see the traps built into it—either that or an alert parent with time to study it. . . .

"Time makes it impossible for me to go into each and every detail of this legislative octopus, but in general the wording was such that, if a person refused to go along with it, it made him appear opposed to all educational progress, poor little crippled children, motherhood and God.

"Certain members of the convention delegation requested that motions be made amending this bit of legislative chicanery. They were informed by Dr. Fulton that amendments were not possible.

MRS. JACK SHORT, wife of a Duncan attorney, was denied the opportunity to report to her local P-TA unit on the state convention but had the "last word" by making her report over Radio Station KRHD.

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"Someone else made a motion to the effect that we simply go on record as opposed to Federal aid. Again Dr. Fulton said that this was against the rules, and could not be done, and that no amendments could be made to the proposed national legislative program.

"Warren Morris of Oklahoma City proposed that we suspend the rules of the convention and that five delegates be allowed to yield their two minutes of time to Steve Stahl, Executive Vice President of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, to speak against Federal aid, since Dr. Derthick's speech was clearly in favor of Federal aid.

"The convention parliamentarian ruled that in order to suspend the rules, the vote must carry by a two-thirds majority. This proposition lost by only three votes . . . .

"Thus the morning passed. On every hand, opponents of Federal aid were given no real chance to present their side.

DR. GORDON L. DOERING is a member of the Montana State Board of Education and State Board of Regents and is Chairman of the University of Montana Curriculum Committee. He has debated against Federal aid to education all over Montana and was instrumental in having the state P-TA reverse its stand on that issue —previous approval having been given without the knowledge or consent of the members.

WILLIS J. WHEAT, Dean of the School of Business Administration at Oklahoma City University and President of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, is one of the few educators in Oklahoma who publicly opposes Federal aid to education. Dean Wheat recently told Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) he wanted his two sons to have a good education, but he did not want to leave them a bankrupt nation.

"It was proposed by Mrs. Claud Paul of Duncan, that the national legislative program be sent home to the local units to study, and that action be taken on national legislation at a later date. Again Dr. Fulton ruled 'no.'

"Furthermore, delegates tried to get a motion passed which would have continued the legislative session after lunch, because time was passing, and very little had been accomplished. The legislative program had 15 sections and innumerable items under most of these sections. To have had full debate and discussion on each of the items separately would possibly have kept delegates there until late Friday night.

"Yet, Dr. Fulton insisted that there was only so much time alloted on the program for national legislative action, and that the program would not be changed regardless of the wishes of the delegates. This was against the rules. Whose rules, I still don't know. This action was grossly unfair and unjust and unreasonable, because to discuss them fully was the only fair and democratic way to handle them . . . .

"As the noon hour approached, item 4-B was discussed. This item stated that Federal funds should be appropriated for the purpose of increasing educational opportunity among the states, with provisions ensuring maximum local control and encouragement to the states to put forth their best efforts to equalize opportunities within their own boundaries.

"This item, according to Dr. Fulton, would be the one to vote on, if members wished to vote against Federal aid. This one opponents of Federal aid voted down in an overwhelming standing vote.

"Unfortunately, they did not vote down the whole program, which item by item supports Federal aid or Federal action of some kind. The reason this is so is the way in which the items are worded. In each one of them, there is the assumption or implication that there is Federal action of some kind to be taken on each item. This means, that when the final vote was cast, the majority of items accepted tended to nullify the intentions of those opposed to Federal aid.

"A perfect example of this was Item 3-C which says: 'The United States Office of Education should be established as an independent agency of government under the general direction of a Federal board of education. This board should be composed of laymen appointed to long *overlapping* terms and should have the authority to appoint, and be advisory to, the United States Commissioner of Education.'

"Now what this particular section is asking for is the creation of *a giant government bureaucracy.* The plans for this bureaucracy are spelled out in full in a pamphlet published by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, in April, 1961. The committee which consisted of several distinguished members of the career staff of the Office of Education were charged by none other than Dr. Derthick—US Commissioner of Education at that time and our speaker at the convention—with developing a 'clear-cut and balanced statement of the mission proper of the Office of Education, over the next decade, and a reasonably detailed outline of an organizational structure that would be most conducive to the effective accomplishment of that mission.'

"It is absolutely impossible for me to review the contents of that little pamphlet in the time alloted but, believe me, it is a blueprint for controlling our schools. I base this on several facts, one of which is that rules and regulations set up by any government bureau are regarded as law, as much as if they are passed by Congress.

"I would also call attention to a statement from a book by Professor Theodore Brameld, School of Education, New York University, who said: 'We need a National Education Authority and eventually an International Education Authority financed largely by US dollars which would exercise control over newspapers, radio and television stations as well as education . . . . Certainly religion is much too fundamental an aspect of social realities to be left to the casual or doctrinaire treatment outside public education.'

"The National Education Authority and the International Education Authority which Dr. Brameld spoke of are outlined in the pamphlet already discussed—and refer to item 3-C on the national legislative agenda presented to us at Enid.

The following state P-TA's are listed as favoring Federal aid to education as of February 9, 1961, according to the National P-TA office:

Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; also, the District of Columbia.

How was this position arrived at in your state?

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"As you can see, I could spend hours on that one little item which wasn't even discussed at the convention, but was on the program. That should give you an idea of what I was trying to say about the whole national legislative program that was given less than two hours on their schedule.

"The upshot of the whole thing was that eventually weary of long debate and given no break to take care of natural functions, people were forced to leave.

"Dr. Fulton, by using every delaying tactic in the book, finally called for a vote on all the rest of the items on the agenda. About half of the delegates had already left, and when the vote was called for, those in favor of Federal aid and further bureaucratic controls won the day. And many, including the press, were deceived as to the final outcome.

"As an American and as a parent, I urge you to study this issue. Work actively in your P-TA, and every other organization with which you are affiliated, to make certain that you are well represented by people who believe as you do, at any convention. I do not think that the travesty of justice which occurred in Enid would occur again if all of us were aware of the issues—social, economic, political and moral—which are voted upon by organizations every day. . . . "

Although an official delegate to the Enid convention, Mrs. Short was not permitted to present this report to the Emerson School P-TA which she represented. Fortunately, she reached a much larger audience through the courtesy of Duncan Radio Station KRHD, which permitted her to broadcast the report as a public service feature.

THE STORY in Oklahoma, as told by Mrs. Short in her letter, did not end with the convention. Early in November, Oklahoma City delegates who were disgusted with the total disregard of freedom of expression at this convention started a series of meetings to study local, state and national bylaws; to alert other units in the state and nation to the fact that they had been "taken for a ride down a dangerous path" by the National Education Association; and to determine the number of state P-TA's on record for Federal aid. After considerable effort, it was learned that the National P-TA office was claiming 34 states. (See box on page 267.)

Perhaps some of these states, like Montana, are on record without their knowledge or consent. For that reason it is suggested that P-TA members in these states check the records to find out if and when they voted approval of the Federal aid resolution.

As a result of the activity of the Oklahoma City committee, program chairmen of many local units attempted to schedule pro-and-con discussions of the question. Several were prohibited from discussing the question by either the president or school principal.

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In four instances, scheduled programs on which the writer was to appear were canceled. In another, Willis J. Wheat, Dean of the School of Business Administration at Oklahoma City University and an opponent of Federal aid, was asked to speak. His audience consisted of two parents, a few guests and no teachers.

When it became apparent that the Oklahoma Education Association was determined to deny P-TA members the opportunity to discuss and become informed on the question of Federal aid, Ferman Phillips, executive secretary of the Association, was invited to debate the question on a half-hour televison program. He declined!

In the meantime, the Oklahoma City P-TA Council, in an effort to pour oil on troubled water, scheduled a series of meetings. The first was a discussion of the Federal aid question with Dr. Garland Godfrey, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Education Association and President of Central State College, third largest tax-supported institution of higher education in Oklahoma, and the writer.

Each speaker was allotted 20 minutes with a question-and-answer session to follow. Ignoring the rules, Godfrey spoke for 48 minutes during which he questioned the accuracy and source of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council's reports on school finance.

The following day, January 17, a full packet of Council information on school finance and related problems was sent to Dr. Godfrey with a covering letter which stated: "If you can find any errors in fact in this material, they will be corrected immediately with a public apology for any and all such errors." The Council has not yet heard from the NEA Board member.

The final meeting was held on Tuesday, March 6, with Mrs. Fred L. Bull, chairman of the national P-TA committee on legislation, as the speaker. Mrs. Bull emphasized two points: (1) the tremendous power of the P-TA in legislative matters; and (2) that there was no partnership between the National P-TA and the National Education Association.

Insofar as a partnership between the two organizations is concerned, Mrs. Bull should read the speech by the National P-TA President, Mrs. Clifford Jenkins, to the 1961 NEA convention in which Mrs. Jenkins said:

"Your professional organization and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in which you are valued partners, move side by side toward shared goals. Through years of cooperation we have learned to adjust the size of our steps and the length of our strides to each other's."

However, neither she nor anyone else explained why there were six NEA pamphlets promoting Federal aid to education in the folders handed to delegates at the Enid convention.

Dr. Derthick, who spent a bundle of the taxpayers money as a traveling salesman for Federal aid when he was US Commissioner of Education, came up with a pat explanation for this nation-wide rebellion during a visit to Great Falls, Montana, last November.

When asked what happened in Oklahoma, he blamed "damned Republican infiltration" and intimated that more such "infiltration is expected at national." Whether the good doctor, who was appointed US Commissioner by a Republican President, is seeking to exclude Republicans from membership in the P-TA and the NEA, only he can answer.

Meanwhile, one thing is certain: A substantial number, perhaps a majority, of the nation's P-TA members are no longer willing to make draperies for school cafeterias while waiting a call to action in state and national legislative chambers when the National Education Association rings the gong.

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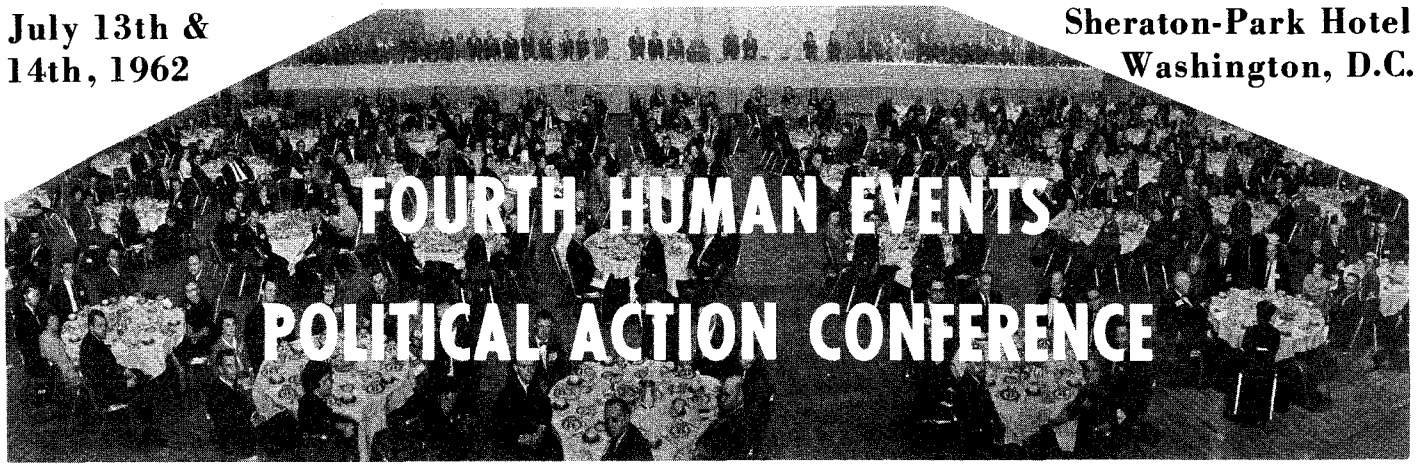

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Destructive 'Welfare'

By HOWARD E. KERSHNER in Christian Economics

HOW MANY REMEMBER that when the social security scheme was started a quarter of a century ago, President Roosevelt promised the American people that relief expenditures would decline and tend to disappear? Instead thereof, relief costs have increased.

In 1936, we were paying out nothing for social security and only $3 billion for relief. Now, we are paying out $13 billion annually for social security and $5 billion for relief. This makes a total of $18 billion per year now, against $3 billion per year in 1936.

During this period of time, unemployment pay has increased from nothing to nearly $2¾ billion. At the same time, the number of persons on relief in 1936 was substantially less than 6 million during that depression year and has now increased to more than 7¼ million during the current prosperous year.

Even worse, dishonesty, cheating and chiseling have become commonplace throughout our country. There are more really broken homes not to mention fictitious ones. Large numbers of people are learning the technique of living from the labor of others. Illegitimacy has become a way of life. It already far exceeds 5 per cent of liveborn children and is increasing. Fatherless children on relief have quintupled to almost a million and a half during the past 20 years.

Nearly 6½ million people are receiving free food, not to mention 13½ million children receiving school lunches free or at half price.

Many women are being fully maintained with broods of illegitimate children whose fathers they do not even know. This has become a way of life for them—free rent and a steady cash income.

U. S. News & World Report has cited one woman with 11 illegitimate children drawing $460 a month in relief checks while living as a "tenant" in the home of the father of two of the children. Her rent was paid by the city's welfare department although her "landlord" was earning a substantial income and claimed the woman and three of her children as exemptions on his income tax return. Such theft and chiseling have become commonplace throughout our country.

THE PLAIN FACT is that the welfare state is destroying the character of a large portion of the American people. Seeing the state engaged in the redistribution of wealth, many begin to think that they are only doing their patriotic duty if they assist their government by doing a little redistributing of their own. Hence, we find all forms of chiseling in relief and benefit payments in addition to crime itself of many varieties and kinds, all aimed at redistributing wealth and stealing that for which others have labored.

Many people of high character and generous instincts have welcomed the welfare state concept as a means of relieving suffering and helping those who are in need. It becomes increasingly evident, however, that taking money from some and giving it to others is a violation of the commandment against coveting and stealing and it destroys the character of those who engage in the process. It turns politicians into dishonest rascals who use the money of the public to purchase elections by promising more and bigger handouts. It embitters those who are unjustly taxed to supply these funds and it makes dishonest chiselers out of those who receive them.

In the long run, the welfare state idea will destroy the freedom of any people who enter into it. It will dissipate their wealth, sap their initiative, cut off thrift at the source, impoverish the country which practices it, reduce all its citizens to a low common denominator of want and finally bring a regime of totalitarian slavery upon the nations that are deceived by it.

THE MORAL LAW of God that men shall live by the sweat of their own brows, and if they would be happy and prosperous must tell the truth and refrain from coveting and stealing, cannot be amended and repealed. We have a choice of observing it in peace and happiness or of bringing suffering and woe upon ourselves by violating it. Men cannot change the laws of God.

The only way to relieve suffering and provide for the unfortunate and at the same time avoid bringing these ills upon ourselves is voluntary Christian charity carried on by individuals and the institutions, such as churches, clubs and societies, which they organize for that purpose. Charity so administered blesses both giver and receiver, tends to cure rather than aggravate the consequences of misfortune and incompetence, preserves freedom and leads to a stronger, better, more self-reliant and prosperous people.

US Aid to Iran Buys Enemies

By JAMES HOBSON

Reprinted with Permission from the Washington World

Moslem critics of State's Iranian policies say that both US Embassy personnel and Washington desk officials have been wined, dined and lulled by the Shah's "smooth deal" with his American relations. Underneath the social fanfare maintained by Teheran's men in Washington is one disturbing voice, that of noted Iranian economist A. H. Ebtehaj.

Ebtehaj, in a September speech before the International Industrial Conference in San Francisco, shook the walls of the Shah's tight little American-aid empire with these words:

"I can think of no better summary of all the disadvantages and weaknesses of the bilateral [foreign aid] system than the modern history of my own country. Not so very many years ago in Iran, the US was loved and respected . . . without having given a penny of aid. Now . . . she is distrusted by most people and hated by many."

Within a month after he spoke these words, Ebtehaj was confined to jail without trial.

Trouble, With Interest

From the Arizona Republic

Defense spending (estimated at $52.7 billion) is the largest program proposed in the new Federal budget. But can you guess what is second largest? It is interest on the national debt (estimated at $9.4 billion), a monument to years of US fiscal irresponsibility and waste. In that connection, we were interested in learning recently that ever since it took office, the Administration has continued to run in the red at the rate of about $110 million a week.

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'I'M YOUR BOY'

Needed: Patriotic Revivalism

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1800 to a prospective member of his cabinet:

"Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single government. . . . If the principle were to prevail, of a common law being in force in the United States, it would become the most corrupt government on earth. . . ."

Well, as we advance into the second half of the 20th Century, we find both the overpowering central government and the attendant corruption that Jefferson predicted. I am reactionary or fundamentalist enough to believe that our salvation lies in patriotic revivalism. This is the theme of my new book, *How to Read The Federalist*, in which I aim to show, by many examples, that the *Federalist Papers* of Hamilton, Madison and Jay are not mere historical data but living documents of immense value and accurate guidance today.

I do not believe that the liberal party of our time has thinkers to compare with Jefferson and Madison, or that the conservative party has anybody to rank with Hamilton and Jay. We would greatly benefit if our public men pored over these timeless documents instead of the Gallup polls.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

BENT OVER [NOT WITH LAUGHTER]—"The Federal budget is a long column of digits which adds up to one small figure—the overburdened taxpayer." (*Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand, California Republican*)

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QUESTION *of the Week*

Because HUMAN EVENTS is under-financed and our staff is overworked, we can no longer give individual answers to the hundreds of questions that come to us each week. In this space, we will endeavor to answer each week the question or questions asked most often which have widest appeal.

Q. We need more information about Federal aid to education for our study group. What can we obtain from HUMAN EVENTS?

A. HUMAN EVENTS has been covering this subject for a long time. Some of the items in print are as follows:

• NEA: 100 YEARS OF PROGRESSIVE FAILURE, A British Journalist Surveys US Education, Colm Brogan, 3/24/58; single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1.

• TOWARD FREE ENTERPRISE IN EDUCATION: The Tax Credit Plan, Frank Chodorov, 5/5/58; single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1.

• UNDERMINING THE MONOPOLY SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUPREME COURT PRESSURES SPUR MOVEMENT TO PRIVATE EDUCATION, Frank Chodorov, 8/4/58; single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1.

• FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION: Key Election Issues, Edna Lonigan, 10/13/60; Section II; single copy 15 cents; 15 for $1.

• EDUCATION: A PROPOSAL TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, Senator Barry Goldwater; 3/3/61, Section II; single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1.

• A FEDERAL RAID ON EDUCATION, Edna Lonigan; KENNEDY'S EDUCATION PROGRAM (from *Congressional Quarterly*); FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION: A CASE HISTORY, Claude J. Bartlett, Ph. D., 3/10/61, Section II; single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1.

• '60 GOP CONVENTION DELEGATES POLLED ON FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION, E. L. Wilkinson, 3/17/61, Section II; single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1.

• THE DANGEROUS ILLUSION OF FEDERAL AID, Raymond Moley, 4/21/61, Section V; single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1.

This series of eight articles (one each) on Federal aid to education can be obtained for $1.45.

WORLD WAR III?—"In a last will and testament, which has just come to light, wartime Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo had a few prophetic things to say before he was hanged as a war criminal in 1948: 'By dividing Korea, the root of evil was created in Asia. Both the US and Britain have the responsibility to help Korea out of that. Those who will be given the important roles in the Third World War are the US and Russia. World War II eliminated Japan and Germany. It is inevitable that the US and Russia have ideological differences. World War III is unavoidable . . . [and] the Far East will be the battlefield.' " (*Life Magazine*)

Reprints of this three-page section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue

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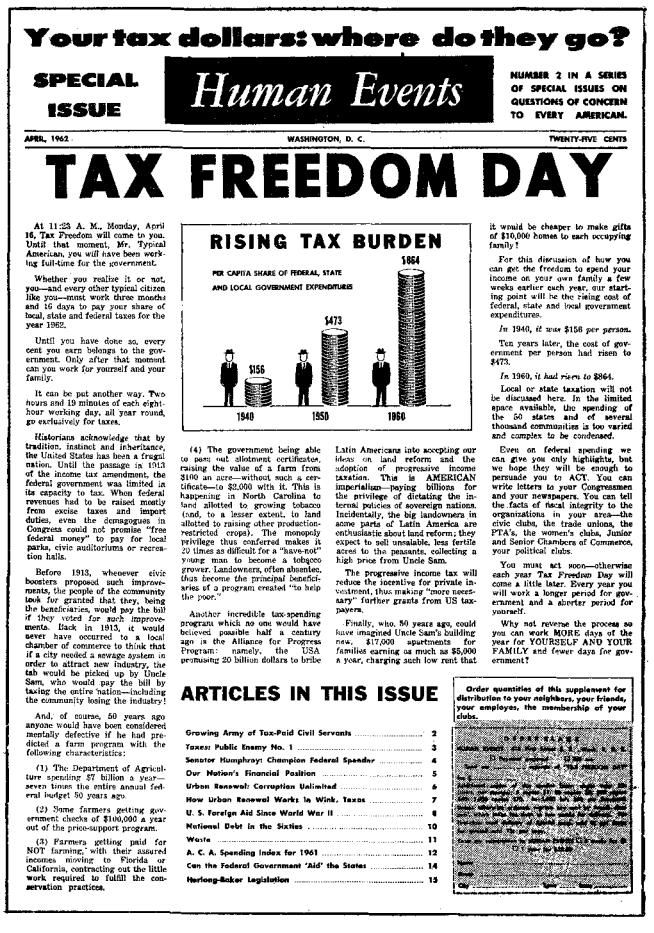
TAX FREEDOM DAY

Every cent Mr. Typical American earns during the first 106 days of each year goes to support Federal, state and local government. To dramatize that fact, HUMAN EVENTS announces that TAX FREEDOM DAY for 1962 will be April 16. Only after April 16 does Mr. Typical American begin earning money for himself and his family.

April 16—by coincidence, the last day on which you can pay your 1961 Federal income taxes (the 15th falls on a Sunday)—becomes TAX FREEDOM DAY by the following calculation:

The impartial Tax Foundation reports that state, local and Federal taxes, including social security, absorb 29.1 per cent of the net national product ("net" because duplications have been eliminated). On April 16, you have completed 29.1 per cent of the year.



Your tax dollars: where do they go?

SPECIAL ISSUE — Human Events — NUMBER 2 IN A SERIES OF SPECIAL ISSUES ON QUESTIONS OF CONCERN TO EVERY AMERICAN.

APRIL, 1962 — WASHINGTON, D. C. — TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

TAX FREEDOM DAY

At 11:23 A. M., Monday, April 16, Tax Freedom will come to you. Until that moment, Mr. Typical American, you will have been working full-time for the government.

Whether you realize it or not, you—and every other typical citizen like you—must work three months and 16 days to pay your share of local, state and federal taxes for the year 1962.

Until you have done so, every cent you earn belongs to the government. Only after that moment can you work for yourself and your family.

It can be put another way. Two hours and 19 minutes of each eight-hour working day, all year round, go exclusively for taxes.

Historians acknowledge that by tradition, instinct and inheritance, the United States has been a frugal nation. Until the passage in 1913 of the income tax amendment, the federal government was limited in its capacity to tax. When federal revenues had to be raised mostly from excise taxes and import duties, even the demagogues in Congress could not promise "free federal money" to pay for local parks, civic auditoriums or recreation halls.

Before 1913, whenever civic boosters proposed such improvements, the people of the community took for granted that they, being the beneficiaries, would pay the bill if they voted for such improvements. Back in 1913, it would never have occurred to a local chamber of commerce to think that if a city needed a sewage system in order to attract new industry, the tab would be picked up by Uncle Sam, who would pay the bill by taxing the entire nation—including the community losing the industry!

And, of course, 50 years ago anyone would have been considered mentally defective if he had predicted a farm program with the following characteristics:

(1) The Department of Agriculture spending $7 billion a year—seven times the entire annual federal budget 50 years ago.

(2) Some farmers getting government checks of $100,000 a year out of the price-support program.

(3) Farmers getting paid for NOT farming, with their assured incomes moving to Florida or California, contracting out the little work required to fulfill the conservation practices.

RISING TAX BURDEN

PER CAPITA SHARE OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

(4) The government being able to post out allotment certificates, raising the value of a farm from $100 an acre—without such a certificate—to $2,000 with it. This is happening in North Carolina to land allotted to growing tobacco (and, to a lesser extent, to land allotted to raising other production-restricted crops). The monopoly privilege thus conferred makes it 20 times as difficult for a "have-not" young man to become a tobacco grower. Landowners, often absentee, thus become the principal beneficiaries of a program created "to help the poor."

Another incredible tax-spending program which no one would have believed possible half a century ago is the Alliance for Progress Program: namely, the USA promising 20 billion dollars to bribe Latin Americans into accepting our ideas on land reform and the adoption of progressive income taxation. This is AMERICAN imperialism—paying billions for the privilege of dictating the internal policies of sovereign nations. Incidentally, the big landowners in some parts of Latin America are enthusiastic about land reform; they expect to sell unsalable, less fertile acres to the peasants, collecting a high price from Uncle Sam.

The progressive income tax will reduce the incentive for private investment, thus making "more necessary" further grants from US taxpayers.

Finally, who, 50 years ago, could have imagined Uncle Sam's building new, $17,000 apartments for families earning as much as $5,000 a year, charging such low rent that it would be cheaper to make gifts of $10,000 homes to each occupying family?

For this discussion of how you can get the freedom to spend your income on your own family a few weeks earlier each year, our starting point will be the rising cost of federal, state and local government expenditures.

In 1940, it was $156 per person.

Ten years later, the cost of government per person had risen to $473.

In 1960, it had risen to $864.

Local or state taxation will not be discussed here. In the limited space available, the spending of the 50 states and of several thousand communities is too varied and complex to be condensed.

Even on federal spending we can give you only highlights, but we hope they will be enough to persuade you to ACT. You can write letters to your Congressmen and your newspapers. You can tell the facts of fiscal integrity to the organizations in your area—the civic clubs, the trade unions, the PTA's, the women's clubs, Jaycee and Senior Chambers of Commerce, your political clubs.

You must act soon—otherwise each year Tax Freedom Day will come a little later. Every year you will work a longer period for government and a shorter period for yourself.

Why not reverse the process so you can work MORE days of the year for YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY and fewer days for government?

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Order quantities of this supplement for distribution to your neighbors, your friends, your employes, the membership of your clubs.

Why not work fewer days for government and MORE days for YOURSELF?

To focus attention on the mounting costs of government and the dire necessity of reducing taxes, HUMAN EVENTS is publishing a special 16-page TAX FREEDOM DAY Supplement. **The page size is double that of a regular issue of HUMAN EVENTS, so you will appreciate the immense number of facts to be found in the Supplement.**

The Supplement seeks to answer such questions as:

- **Who are the biggest spenders in Congress?**
- **What countries are getting how much of your money?**
- **How corrupt is urban renewal?**
- **Where will the national debt be 10 years hence?**
- **How does your senator and congressman vote on spending?**
- **Why is sound tax reform needed?**
- **What do some Democrats and Republicans say about government waste?**

You must carry the education to the people in your neighborhood, office, factory, club. Get them to demand that their local, state and Federal representatives cut out waste in government so taxes can be cut and all of us can spend more of our earnings on ourselves and our families.

This big package of ammunition about taxes contains articles, charts, pictures, and a map of the world showing, by countries, where your foreign-aid money goes.

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Women, Children Campaign For Texas Candidate

You've heard about politicians kissing babies to get votes. Have you heard, though, about housewives and their babies out getting votes for the politician?

Giles Miller, a candidate for congressman at large in the upcoming Texas Republican primary, not only has a good thing working for him—he's got 12 good things working for him.

Mrs. Henry Martyn, Jr., and Mrs. Dan Sutherland of Dallas have between them 10 children (five apiece) ranging in age from 3 to 17. And truckers and ordinary motorists are doing a double-take these days as they see the two women blazing the trail on Texas highways—working and politicking for their favorite candidate.

During the week, the hard-working women take along only the small children. ("No skipping school," Mrs. Sutherland declares.) But there have been weekend trips when all the kids have gone along in candidate Miller's campaign bus. All children wear Miller campaign buttons and soon will sport especially-designed T-shirts emblazoned with "Giles Miller for Congress."

"We work for good government and we always pick a candidate we feel is strong, conservative and who will uphold the Constitution," Mrs. Martyn said. "Not only is our candidate a staunch conservative—we know that with him our Constitution and government take a priority over the United Nations and other foreign entanglements."

The housewives turned state-wide campaigners have made trips to Amarillo, Houston, Wichita Falls, Odessa, Tyler and dozens of small Texas towns. The women said they tell people they have 10 children and are still out working hard for their candidate. "The ladies particularly just sort of fall in line and say they'll work for us," the women say.

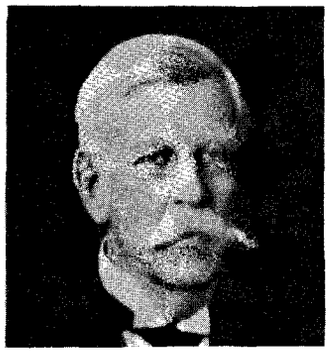
Although a student of, and active worker in, state, county and precinct politics for 23 years, as a conservative, this is Miller's first bid for public office. A native of Texas and a Dallas attorney, Miller comes from a long line of Texas patriots. His father was the late Clarence Ransom Miller, pioneer Texas industrialist who was the grandson of an early Texas settler, Dr. Devereaux J. Ransom. His mother, the former Esther Connell, is the daughter of the late Giles H. Connell, Texas cattleman, who was the grandson of Sampson Connell, veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto and the Texas Revolution.

The race for the Republican nomination for congressman at large in Texas is between Miller and Desmond Barry, a Houston trucking line owner. HUMAN EVENTS, which takes no sides in contests between conservatives, printed an article about Barry last year. (See "The Man the Teamsters Found Too Hot to Handle," December 22, 1961.)

Taxes—Then and Now

From the New York Daily News

Internal Revenue Commissioner Mortimer M. Caplin, in an open letter to income-tax payers, coos cozily that Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841-1935) said he liked to pay taxes, as "what we pay for civilized society."



HOLMES

Retorts *News* reader Jeremiah M. Evarts:

"Mr. Caplin's . . . letter . . . contains the greatest sophistry that has been published in the 20th Century. Justice Holmes paid taxes to support a civilized society far different from the society in which we presently live. His society existed under a form of representative, constitutional government which no longer seems to exist. Don't you think Mr. Caplin should be asked to review Justice Holmes' tax returns and advise the people what taxes he paid to the Federal government in each year of his life?"

Rightists vs. Leftists

By CLIFFORD WARD, Editor, Fort Wayne [Ind.] News-Sentinel

Who's behind the all-out national effort now being made to stamp out effective moves against communism, not only as an external threat but as an internal threat? Who has succeeded in muting any discussion of the ultra-liberals and extreme Leftists in this country while causing a *fortissimo* outcry against the ultra-conservatives and the extreme Right? The pressure group which has swung into action is an artificially created state of mind, but who created it? I think one is justified in believing that it comes from the cause that stands to profit most from it. That cause is the Communist cause.

One Big Difference

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

With Ft. Smith, Arkansas, having gained 45 new industries and 60,000 new jobs in the past five years, Oklahoma neighbors began to take a look to find out why. The Norman (Okla.) *Transcript* editorially summed up the findings this way: "Ft. Smith is just across the state border from Oklahoma. Some of the industries that located there could have found just as favorable conditions in Oklahoma for their operations except for one thing, we do not have a right-to-work law."

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Do the Soviets Determine US Defense Policy?

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

IS AMERICA'S defense policy made in Moscow? Is the Administration's refusal this year to spend just $491 million on three RS-70 supersonic planes—one a combat bomber equipped with Skybolt missiles—an attempt to pare the budget? Or does this far-from-frugal government, headed by a President who more than a year ago called for an increase in the B-70 (now RS-70) program, have other reasons for its decision?

And why, for instance, did Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, during a recent radio-television show, all but write off production of the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile, the only missile defense system we have ever designed? For what reason did the Defense Secretary indicate that the Administration would not produce this weapon even if planned tests in the mid-Pacific dramatically prove that a Nike-Zeus—lured by missile decoys—can still shoot down a dummy ICBM launched 4,000 miles away in California?*

The House Armed Services Committee and the Chief Executive have recently been immersed in a constitutional hassle over whether the Congress can force the Administration to spend monies on such military defense weapons. But what is obviously at stake here is no mere semantic battle over the Constitution, but the very means by which the United States hopes to survive in case of global war with the Soviet Enemy.

So the highly interesting question of whether our defense policies have been constructed in the capital of the Soviet Union becomes vastly intriguing, to say the least.

No Wild Hypothesis

THE RATHER EXTREME NOTION that the Administration has purchased a suit of protective armor tailored in Moscow is, moreover, no wild hypothesis dreamed up by what some liberal organs may choose to call "radical right-wingers."

*This test will be far more exacting than the successful limited testing of the Nike-Zeus March 30 above the desert in New Mexico.

WALT W. ROSTOW—He trekked to Moscow in November, 1960, to work out disarmament agreements with the Soviets.

Changing Weapons Emphasis

Ray Cromley of the Newspaper Enterprise Association noted the Kennedy Administration's apparent decision to abandon "first-strike" weapons such as the Atlas missile, the RS-70 and forward bomber bases overseas in a bylined story on April 2, in the Washington *Daily News*. Pertinent parts of his story were these:

"Some State Department and Defense officials say that a heavy United States dependence on 'first-strike' weapons systems could make the Russians think the United States intends a preventive war. Such weapons 'tend to keep everyone jittery,' says one high Pentagon official.

"There is a great emphasis on controls to prevent accidental firing of the big intercontinental missiles and to insure the ability to fire the missiles even after the devastation of a Russian sneak attack. These new controls have been advertised so that the Russians know about them. Defense Department men say that these steps are intended to make the Russians less jittery about an accidental war."

The hypothesis, in fact, resembles a proven theory and was first related by an able and highly-respected reporter, Thomas B. Ross, of the Chicago *Sun-Times*, a newspaper owned by Marshall Field, Jr., whose opinions lean editorially toward "modern" Republicanism.

Mr. Ross, who is with the *Sun-Times*' bureau in Washington, wrote a rather remarkable—and so far unchallenged—story for his paper on March 30, 1961. (A reprint of it may be found on pages 753-755 of the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings last June.)

According to Ross, Soviet Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov's disarmament talks in Moscow with Dr. Walt Whitman Rostow in November, 1960, actually shaped President Kennedy's defense message in 1961. Kuznetsov, says Ross, complained to the present chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council that the US should get rid of "first-strike" weapons: specifically, manned bomber and missile bases in Europe, which, according to the Russians, would be so vulnerable to a "sneak Russian rocket attack" that they would be of little value to the United States unless it decided to launch a "first strike" against the Soviet Union. Kuznetsov, reportedly, also declared that certain American defensive weapons were considered "provocative" as well.

Rostow, states Ross, then wrote a confidential memorandum on these talks for President-elect Kennedy. He told him the United States should, "at whatever expense might be necessary," develop a "second-strike" force—composed largely of allegedly invulnerable Polaris missile-bearing submarines—and a "limited-war" deterrent of conventional, non-nuclear armies.

The Russians, said Rostow, will "respect" us for

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enlarging our defense efforts "so long as our moves are not designed to increase our 'first-strike' capability."*

Rostow's message had some rather ominous overtones from the point of view of America's defenses. What the good professor was doing, in fact, was requesting that the next President abandon the development of such weapons as the manned bomber—which today comprises the backbone of our nuclear-striking force—because the Soviet Union said so. Furthermore, he was thereby accepting the word of the Soviets that they could easily knock out our bombers and air bases over the word of such highly-respected American military men as the present Air Force Chief of Staff, General Curtis LeMay, who vigorously denies this to be the case.

GENERAL BONNER FELLERS—He charges the Administration with "permitting our nuclear-striking power to fall into second place."

In addition—and perhaps far more serious—Rostow was asking the President to go far beyond the Eisenhower Administration in easing the minds of our Soviet enemy that the United States would never, under any circumstances, launch the first blow. The more, of course, the Soviets are ready to believe that we will never initiate the first attack, the more room they will have to conduct offensive operations against the West in Berlin, Vietnam, Laos, etc., and the less amount of effort they will have to spend on building up their own defenses.

Despite the dire perils to this country which lurked in Rostow's friendly advice, however, resounding echoes of Rostow's report, claimed Ross, "reverberated in the President's defense message [of last year] which called for a $2-billion increase in the military budget."

President Kennedy's message, said Ross, was specifically written for the "consumption of top Russian officials." It particularly stressed that the US was "not creating forces for a first strike against any other nation." Moreover, said Ross, on the recommendation of Charles Bohlen, a chief Presidential adviser on Russian affairs, "certain Communist phraseology was inserted in the message"—words like "dialectic"—to assure the Russians we are genuinely prepared for disarmament and have no intention of inflicting injury upon the Soviet Union.

The White House meetings where the final defense message was threshed out, says Ross, were "directed" by Theodore Sorensen, the President's personal adviser and Special Counsel, who was a conscientious objector during the Korean War. Sorensen, said Ross, "repeatedly made it clear that the President wanted to avoid provocative, offensive weapons." Among the weapons deleted from the budget last year—and this year as well—were the B-70 superbomber and the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile. Each of these weapons, says Ross, was labeled a "first-strike" weapon for varying reasons.

Story Is Not Denied

THIS REMARKABLE STORY—with all its dire implications—has yet to be denied even though so prominent a person as Retired Brigadier General Bonner Fellers, former Chief of Staff to General Douglas MacArthur, presented this information to the House Foreign Affairs Committee in formal testimony last June. General Fellers also pointed out that the Administration has deliberately blocked production of advanced aircraft in order to kill off the manned-bomber program. After 1962 contracts expire, no monies will be spent for new B-52's—the basic bomber in our nuclear-striking arsenal; no more monies are being spent on B-58's; even certain missile appropriations have been reduced drastically.

Our military defense posture has so alarmed General Fellers that he was recently moved to wonder whether or not we are "deliberately permitting our striking power to fall into second place" in order to ease Soviet anxieties about the West's so-called "aggressive" tendencies.

What the *Sun-Times'* story and the Fellers' testimony suggest is that the Soviet Union, in effect, is drastically diminishing our nuclear-striking force without wasting a single shot of ammunition. The startling nature of these events—told by reliable, responsible people—should, this reporter believes, be the subject of an immediate congressional investigation in which some of the following pertinent questions should be asked:

- Is the Administration's deliberate attempt to kill off the manned-bomber program a result of the Rostow-Kuznetsov talks?
- Did the US get a *quid pro quo* from the Soviets?
- Is it just a coincidence that Dr. Hans Bethe, one of Kennedy's leading disarmament advisers, suggested on January 5, at Cornell University, that it might be wise for the United States to unilaterally abandon its "longe-range bombers" since this act, said Bethe, supposely would hold out hope for disarmament with the Russians?
- Even if manned bombers—some of which are in the air at all times—are highly vulnerable, why did the Administration, according to Ross, list the purely defensive anti-missile Nike-Zeus as a "first-strike" weapon?
- What other weapons are we not producing because the Russians suggested it?
- Has, in fact, our defense policy been made in Moscow?

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*In a recent *Saturday Evening Post* article, Stewart Alsop claimed the Administration will leave the Soviet Union in doubt as to whether the US would ever launch the "first strike." President Kennedy, in his subsequent press conference, categorically denied this to be true. Said the President, March 29: "A so-called preemptive attack on its own part is not our policy nor the policy of previous administrations. The article read in context makes it clear that we're talking about if there was an attack of overwhelming proportions by conventional forces in an area such as Europe, we would meet our treaty commitments." Query: Does this mean we will *not* meet our treaty commitments until Europe is almost overrun?

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